

it. Pride does not enter into the estimate; for I think wit Romans that the general of to-day should be a soldier < morrow if necessary. I can particularly have no feelings ' would revolt at a secondary position to Mr. Adams, his junior in life, was his junior in Congress, his junior i diplomatic line, his junior lately in our civil Government seems almost inexplicable at first sight that Jefferson s thus view the success of a rival and an acknowledged Fede but the idea of a compromise with Adams, of which we see later the development, was already in his mind.

On February 8th, 1797, the votes for President and Vice-dent were opened in the presence of the two Houses of gress. Adams had received the entire votes of the New En States, New York, New Jersey, and Delaware, one from sylvania, seven from- Maryland, one from, Virginia, ani from North Carolina—seventy-one in all. Jefferson h; ceived the entire votes of So'Uth Carolina, Georgia, Kem and Tennessee with fourteen from Pennsylvania, four Maryland, twenty from Virginia and eleven from. North lina—a total of sixty-eight. Adams was therefore de President and Jefferson Vice-President.

JEFFERSON AS VICE-PRESIDENT.

In March, 1797, Jefferson arrived in Philadelphia in ti assume his duties as Vice-President. He had written M; on January 22iid: "Though I am not aware of any neces: going on to Philadelphia immediately, yet I have deter to do it as a mark of respect to the public, and to do awa; the doubts which have spread that I will consider the s office as beneath my acceptance. The journey, indeed, f month of February is a tremendous undertaking for on has not been seven, miles from home since my re-settleme

Adams' inaugural speech was regarded by the extrem< eralists as "temporizing, and as having the air of a lu the favor of his opponents at the expense of his sincerity." opinion, divested of its harsh tone, was not without ft